

COUNTY VOTES "WET"

Prince George Favors Operation of Saloons.

"DRYS" ARE DEFEATED BY 214

Reports from Various Districts Indicate that Negroes Favor Liquor Sale, but Vote Is Not Confined to Colored Men—Senator Claggett's District Carried by the "Wets."

Special to The Washington Herald.

Hyattsville, Md., May 12.—Prince George County voted against local option to-day, the majority being 214 in favor of licensed saloons.

According to reports from the leaders in the various districts, the negro voted almost solidly against local option, while the white vote did not come out. In Bowie district the "wets" only got 20 majority. They were counting in carrying this district by more than 100, but this was the only district where the negro vote was split.

Mellwood district, the home of State Senator Claggett, who introduced the local option bill, went 185 against local option. Senator Claggett claims that the negroes voted solidly against local option.

Marlboro District "Wet."
Marlboro district, the home of Judge Merrick, a pronounced local option advocate, gave 167 majority for the wets. Judge Merrick declared to-night that the negroes voted almost solidly against local option. This statement is concurred in by all the leading Republicans in the county who were fighting for local option.

Spaulding district was the banner liquor territory, the wets securing 151 majority. It is safe to say that at least two-thirds of the white votes cast were for local option, although hundreds of whites remained at home.

Many White "Wets."

In Marlboro, Mellwood, and Kent districts, however, many white voters supported the saloons. Chillum district, the home of Speaker J. Enos Ray, gave the largest majority for the wets—seventy-nine. James C. Rogers, of Hyattsville, an ardent local optionist, in an interview, naturally disappointing to him, an analysis of the vote clearly shows that the best element voted almost unanimously for local option. He believes the temperance sentiment in the county would dominate the political situation in the future.

The vote in the county by districts follows: Hyattsville—Dry, 34; wet, 10. Bladensburg—Dry, 126; wet, 182. Kent—Majority for wets, 128; wet, 151. Marlboro—wet, 185; dry, 81. Mellwood—Dry, 71; wet, 161. Nottingham—Dry, 144; wet, 84. Brandywine—Majority of 64. Aquasco—Dry, 28; wet, 40. Piscataway—Dry, 59; wet, 102. Surratt—Dry, 54; wet, 27. Oxon Hill—Majority for dry. Chillum—149 dry, 61 wet.

DENIES GUATEMALAN STORIES.

Manager of Railroad Says Cabled Reports Are Exaggerated.

Mobile, Ala., May 12.—The reports of the trouble of the condition in Guatemala that have been chronicled are unfounded, except that in regard to the attempted assassination of the President," said D. B. Sogsdon, general manager of the Guatemala Central Railroad, who reached Mobile to-day.

"There has been absolutely no restriction to free transit in any part of the republic, and persons were able to come and go as they pleased at the time of the attempted assassination, just as though normal conditions prevailed, and normal conditions did prevail at once."

"The President is very progressive, and he has many enemies after Presidents have, but he wants to do what he can to bring the country forward."

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

Washington, Tuesday, May 12, 1908.—8 p. m. A summer hot spell appears to have set in over Eastern districts, especially Southern New England, where the temperature is about 18 degrees above the seasonal average. The maximum today at Washington was 88 degrees; Albany and Boston, 84 degrees each; Philadelphia, 82 degrees, and New York, 80 degrees.

No rain of consequence has fallen, except in Northern New England, the Rocky Mountain region, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Nebraska. The temperatures in the Upper Lake region and the west to the Rocky Mountains are relatively low.

The indications for the next forty-eight hours point to lower temperatures in the Lower Lake region and New England, continued high temperatures in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and throughout the South. Rain is probable over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and the Upper Missouri Valley Wednesday, and in the Upper Lake region Thursday.

The winds along the New England coast will be brisk westerly, on the Middle Atlantic coast fresh westerly, on the South Atlantic coast light westerly, on the East Gulf coast light to fresh southeasterly, on the West Gulf fresh to brisk westerly, on the Lower Lakes fresh to brisk, and on the Upper Lakes fresh northeasterly, increasing.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Local Temperature.

May 12, 1908. 2 a. m., 61; 4 a. m., 62; 6 a. m., 63; 8 a. m., 64; 10 a. m., 72; 12 noon, 82; 2 p. m., 83; 4 p. m., 85; 6 p. m., 87; 8 p. m., 88; 10 p. m., 87. Maximum, 88; minimum, 61. Relative humidity, 65. Wind, S. by E., 10 to 20 m. Rainfall, 0.0. Clouds, 10 to 20. Direction of surface wind, S. by E. to S. W. Force, 10 to 20 m. Direction of surface current, S. by E. to S. W. Force, 10 to 20 m. Direction of bottom current, S. by E. to S. W. Force, 10 to 20 m. Direction of surface wind, S. by E. to S. W. Force, 10 to 20 m. Direction of surface current, S. by E. to S. W. Force, 10 to 20 m. Direction of bottom current, S. by E. to S. W. Force, 10 to 20 m.

Temperatures in Other Cities.

Temperatures in other cities, together with the amount of rainfall, for the twenty hours ended at 8 p. m. yesterday, are as follows:

	Max.	Min.	8 p. m.	Rain.
Ashville, N. C.	82	51	70	
Atlanta, Ga.	82	64	76	
Baltimore, Md.	81	64	76	
Birmingham, Ala.	81	64	76	
Boston, Mass.	81	66	70	
Buffalo, N. Y.	81	66	70	
Chicago, Ill.	81	66	70	
Cincinnati, Ohio	81	66	70	
Cleveland, Ohio	81	66	70	
Columbus, Ohio	81	66	70	
Dayton, Ohio	81	66	70	
Des Moines, Iowa	81	66	70	
Indianapolis, Ind.	81	66	70	
Jacksonville, Fla.	81	66	70	
Kansas City, Mo.	81	66	70	
Little Rock, Ark.	81	66	70	
Marquette, Mich.	81	66	70	
Memphis, Tenn.	81	66	70	
New Orleans, La.	81	66	70	
New York, N. Y.	81	66	70	
North Platte, Neb.	81	66	70	
Omaha, Neb.	81	66	70	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	81	66	70	
Portland, Me.	81	66	70	
Salt Lake City, Utah	81	66	70	
St. Louis, Mo.	81	66	70	
St. Paul, Minn.	81	66	70	
Springfield, Ill.	81	66	70	
Vicksburg, Miss.	81	66	70	

Condition of the Water.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Harpers Ferry, W. Va., May 12.—Both rivers muddy to-day.

NO-KALON

PHONE WINE CO. 614
1425 ST.

1891 Kentucky Bourbon.

17 Years Old.

Bottled from original package. Special price, \$1.50 quart.

BRYAN'S LEADING RIVAL
A STRONG PERSONALITY

"If the Republicans nominate one man who is much in mind at present, he should be much easier to beat than another man whose nomination—owing to peculiar circumstances—seems just now out of the question. While I am not actively seeking the nomination for the Presidency, if I should get it, I am going into the fight with all my heart and soul."

He attracted interest around the Willard Hotel simply because of his personality. It was not that people knew that here was a man who was spoken of as the most likely opponent of W. J. Bryan for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States. They saw, simply, a man in a dark green suit of clothes—a business suit—green necktie to harmonize, tan shoes; nothing striking anywhere until you saw the face of the man. Then people looked twice. And because Gov. John A. Johnson, newspaper man and governor of the State of Minnesota, has a face that bears looking at, he was a marked man in the hotel corridor.

Gov. Johnson arrived at the New Willard Hotel yesterday morning, having received Washington in company with Vice President Fairbanks and Hon. W. J. Bryan, the "Commoner" who hopes to be President. The Vice President drove from the station to his home, Mr. Bryan went to the Metropolitan Hotel, and Gov. Johnson and his charming wife went to the New Willard.

It would not matter if you had no idea who John Johnson was, you would probably stop and take stock of the man. Smooth-shaven and open-eyed, he fronts the world boldly, as if conscious of a certain power within himself. He has a rugged face, deep-lined with character, and his eyes are of a penetrating quality that would be regarded as somewhat stern. It is, evidently, the face of a man who has fought and fought hard for what success he has achieved. It is doubtful whether any man could take it to his face of a newspaper man. It is, rather, the face of a soldier.

It may be fanciful, but it seems, too, that one can see in the man something of his ancestry, for he has the look of a man who is ordinarily set and rather hard, but which can smile in hearty friendliness (else he would not be a politician), something of the Norse father and mother, who emigrated to this country and made a home for themselves out of the wilderness of Minnesota.

He has the face of a man who has done things. It is a face that has wrinkles, such as the face of Lincoln held, and, perhaps, something of the same cause. For here is a man who, from the age of twelve, has shouldered responsibility, and, merely a boy, finding the care of his family devolving on his shoulders, went to work in a drug store in St. Peter, Minn., and he has been born, and, setting his neck to the harness, has been in it ever since.

Gov. Johnson is typical of that class of man which has made the United States what it is. Self-reliant, independent, strong-willed, the strength that comes of ancestors who were fighting men, and to whom so much of the fighting blood has descended as to enable them to win upward from the adverse circumstances that threatened to crush him. He has the right now to write, L. D. after his name. The right was conferred last year by the University of Pennsylvania—not for scholarship, surely, for Gov. Johnson would be the first to disclaim scholarly attainments, but simply in recognition of the merits of the man. He himself was educated in the public schools of St. Peter, but he had scant time for schooling, for at twelve years of age had to earn a living for himself—and others.

It is not too fanciful to imagine that one can see part of the history of this strenuous life written in the figure of the man. It is a figure that commands respect. Loose-knit, and yet with a subtle suggestion of power about it. A man not easily moved either to laughter or to anger, and yet, when in converse with one in whom he has entire confidence, as with his wife, yesterday, all reserve and caution and perfection of manner. In short, Gov. Johnson is the sort of man who impresses you as one who would be a good companion in the wilderness; a fine comrade for a tight time—not by name, but by deed. At the end, regardless of consequences. There is something about him that suggests the soldier, perhaps. This is the result of his seven years in the National Guard of his State. He was captain when he left because his political duties were being heavy.

At the Willard Hotel yesterday he was one of the most popular figures, for it is plain that he has friends in many

HEARTS LEAGUE OUSTED.

Income Quits and Club Is Deposited by Grasping Tailor.

New York May 12.—Eighty-fourth avenue's low-lying saloon looked upon a scene of gloom this afternoon.

The scene was bounded on the south by the corner of West Twenty-fourth street, on the east by the gutter, and the West by the colored portal of what had once been the clubhouse of the Independence League of the Seventh Assembly district. There was no boundary of the scene on the north. It ran all the way up to McGinness' saloon, on Thirty-fourth street, wherever one or more members of the Independence League Club were gathered together over a scoop of hops to discuss the dispossessing of the club by Joseph Bass, gent's tailor. That part of the Independence League, which was visible just in front of the locked door of No. 28, was a sorry sight. It consisted of a few men, some of whom were in the habit of being good red, white, and blue striped buffing. On top of this rested, desecration of desecrations, the framed lithograph of a young man whose looks parted in the middle of a high brow, and whose eyes seemed to speak the words, "My friends," to every passing citizen on the Eighth avenue car.

"Turned out," quoth Black C. Mackie, the main henchman of the seventy Independence Leaguers. "Turned out like any wop behind in de rent. Pipe de unk Maxie Imhisen blew us to just a short two years ago; so fine and dandy once, now pulled up outside like egle butts on Saturday night." (Hoist's Hoar's) phiz pushed up on top de whole layout, so's every chaw on a street car can lamp at him an' pass out nasty remarks."

Mr. Blackie Mackie was right. The Independence League Club of the Seventh Assembly district had been "turned out" by Mr. Joseph Bass, the tailor, for non-payment of rent.

One of the officers of the dispossessed club, whose name cannot be mentioned in such an important connection, gave a terse explanation of the club's undoing.

"Nothing coming in and everything going out," said he.

Bennett Gets Delegates.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Chatham, Va., May 12.—The returns from the counties of Hancock and Mingo show that Louis Bennett captured the majority for the Democratic nomination.

FAIRBANKS NOT OUT.

Vice President's Friends Deny Untruthful Stories from Indianapolis.

S Senator James A. Hemenway, a close friend of Vice President Fairbanks, yesterday made the following statement:

"The friends of Vice President Fairbanks feel they have a right to complain of two stories telegraphed throughout the country—one from Washington and one from Indianapolis, each with the same obvious purpose.

"The Indianapolis story was to the effect that the friends of Vice President Fairbanks were about to withdraw his name from consideration in connection with the Presidential nomination. No friends of the Vice President at Indianapolis or elsewhere were given an opportunity to be heard upon this widely telegraphed report, which is absolutely without foundation in fact. The second story is that the friends of the Vice President had been in negotiations with a view of the renomination of Mr. Fairbanks for the second place. The several gentlemen of prominence are mentioned in connection with the story, any one of whom, if he had been asked about it, would have denied it emphatically, since there is not the least basis of truth for it."

Further stories were sent out from Indianapolis last night to the effect that the friends of the Vice President are expecting word from him to the effect he would quit the race. This story has also been branded as being without the slightest foundation by the friends of Mr. Fairbanks.

States, and all were eager to greet him. But he made time, difficult though it was, for the newspaper men, remarking when he saw a company of them gathered, waiting for him:

"I was once a newspaper man myself."

And he was, for he began his newspaper career on the St. Peter Herald and, as might be expected, he became editor of the paper.

To a representative of The Washington Herald he said:

"This meeting of the governors of the States, an idea originating with President Roosevelt, is a new thing, and until it has happened, I guess no one can rightly say what it will lead to. The one thought that I should like to put in your paper is that I can certainly do no harm, and may do a whole lot of good."

"I have thought that the ostensible reason for the calling of this meeting of governors—the internal improvements of the United States, improved waterways, highways, and so on—is largely a question of engineering, and will, after all, devolve, to a great extent, upon the Federal Government. But the mere fact of the executives of many States meeting together in conference cannot be but productive of enormous good. I remember two years ago attending a conference in Chicago on the insurance question. There were the governors of many States present, and there were many of the attorneys general of other States, and practically all of the insurance companies; and the result of the gathering was the adoption of a uniform insurance law, which has now been adopted in a great many of the States."

"There are a number of governmental questions, such as the taxing of railroads, the divorce of the problem of raising and of distributing public school funds, in which the practice is different in various States. It might be much better for all our citizens if the laws and practices on these and other questions could be made uniform. I don't say that any of these in these directions will come out of this meeting of governors, but it may, at least. There will be interchange of ideas, the exchange of the opinions of the States present, and there were many of the attorneys general of other States, and practically all of the insurance companies; and the result of the gathering was the adoption of a uniform insurance law, which has now been adopted in a great many of the States."

As to the political situation, Gov. Johnson was not willing to talk. He said: "I have been asked of the support of my State for the nomination for President, and I have heard of support that has been promised me from other directions. To what it will amount at convention time I have no means of knowing. I have no antagonism with Mr. Bryan, who is my very good friend, and who came into Washington on the same train with me. If he is nominated by the Democratic convention, he is sure of my hearty and loyal support. This is said to be a Democratic year, and our party is hopeful, but I have no idea that we are going to have a cinch."

Asked if the Democratic hopes were based on the nomination of any particular man on the Republican ticket, Gov. Johnson said:

"I had rather not discuss individual candidates of the opposite party just at this time—not by name, but by deed. At the end, regardless of consequences. There is something about him that suggests the soldier, perhaps. This is the result of his seven years in the National Guard of his State. He was captain when he left because his political duties were being heavy."

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TAKT STARTS FOR HOME.

Secretary Goes to Colon to Board the Cruise Prairie.

Panama, May 12.—William H. Taft, the American Secretary of War, left here to-day for Colon, where he will board the cruiser Prairie, on which he returns to the United States.

The conference he held with the Panama officials were satisfactory. They covered numerous topics, including the specially projected treaty negotiations between Panama, Colombia, and the United States. The details have not been made public, but will be held in abeyance until the United States, it is the intention of the United States, to the Secretary of State Root. A considerable part of Mr. Taft's time while here was taken up with important Canal Zone matters.

There is considerable dissatisfaction in the commercial community, owing to Mr. Taft's decision to make no commissary concessions. He authorized the purchase of cattle in Colombia for the laborers in the Canal Zone, which purchases, it is said, will practically ruin the cattle trade in the interior provinces of Panama, and seriously affect the commercial community in Colon and the city of Panama.

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HARPER PERISHED

IN BURNED HOUSE

Continued from Page One.

Mrs. Guinness by M. A. Sorenson at Chicago.

The other gold band is supposed to be the wedding ring given her by Peter S. Guinness, her second husband. The third was a slender ring, holding a chip diamond.

These three rings have been identified by persons who say they are satisfied they had seen Mrs. Guinness wear them. The rings are in possession of Coroner Mack.

The physicians who held the autopsy on the body of Mrs. Guinness filed their report at 11 o'clock this morning, and though they do not pronounce the corpse to be the body of Mrs. Guinness, they give a description of the clothing, and the changes made found with the body have been identified as the clothing worn by Mrs. Guinness. There is no longer any doubt that the woman and her three children perished in the fire. Dr. J. L. Gray, who performed the autopsy, told of the three rings which were found on the corpse, and also revealed the fact that the right hand, hitherto declared missing, is still in existence.

Dr. Gray's Report.

Dr. Gray made his disclosures in the official report which he handed to Coroner Mack this morning. The report says: "With the